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The Treasure Territory's Chief Newspaper.

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The weather is getting the requisite amount of "crimp" to be enjoyable. The Arizona fall is incomparable.

If Blanco expects the Cubans to accept autonomy he should not hand it to them on the end of a bayonet.

Evangelina Cisneros is in Chicago. She will continue her triumphal tour in a short time. After that—what?

The yellow fever situation is improving and everything indicates that the dread malady has spent its force.

The Lutegert murder trial cost Chicago \$20,000, but all the same she will give the sausage man another whirl.

Great Britain and France are both reaching out for the most favored portion of Africa, and a collision seems inevitable.

Hon. Hannis Taylor, ex-minister to Spain, evolves the idea that Uncle Sam will have to settle the Cuban question. Thanks.

The Nashville centennial exposition closed in triumphal glory. It was a grand thing for Tennessee and an object lesson for the south.

A Chicago preacher introduced a brass band as a feature of the regular church service. It has not been stated that it was a circus band.

General Blanco says he will show no mercy to insurgents. He has started, at the beginning of his campaign, to help the insurgents' cause.

There are two ways of throwing away good money. One is to fit out an Arctic exploring expedition, and the other is to send a searching party after it.

Kalamazoo ought to be a tolerably good place for indigent humanity. Its name is of Indian origin and, literally translated, means "the place where the pot boils."

The adoption of compulsory military service in Mexico prompts the Mexican Herald to say that "any dude who can carry a ten-pound cane should carry a musket."

Interest in Arizona mines is growing. The hills of this territory are full of wealth, and eastern money is becoming available to bring it to the surface.

Henry George and George M. Pullman were the subjects of the majority of sermons all over this country last Sunday. It is a very cold day, when you can force the average minister to take his text from the Bible.

Andree started out to search for the north pole, and now expeditions are to be started out in search of Andree. He has probably run out of grub and devoured his pigeons, as none have been heard of for some time.

The latest is a dairymen's trust or combine in Indianapolis. They have a dead sure thing in the lactical industry, and the price of milk threatens to run so high that Jerseys will soon become a necessary attachment to every wealthy private family.

The Gazette and that aggregation of "honest working men" who have taxed their energies lately to defame Mayor Adams will find but cold comfort in contemplating the republican victory in the Third ward yesterday. The election of Mr. Brooks was a proper rebuke to the unprogressive element that has left no stone unturned to hamper the present city administration. It has been Mr. Adams' idea from the start to elect none but substantial, progressive citizens to municipal offices. The victory of yesterday only proves that the voters of the Third ward heartily endorse the mayor's course. The business men of Phoenix have always done so. Now with a safe working majority in the council the republicans have the opportunity of making great strides forward in the next two years.

CHIEF JUSTICE STREET.

President McKinley distinctly showed his appreciation of the territorial bar yesterday when he appointed Judge Webster Street of this city chief justice of Arizona. That this high position, which was recently vacated by the death of Judge Truesdale, should be filled by so competent a man as Judge Street will be a source of gratification to all political parties. Webster Street is a man yet in the prime of life, but he has been for many years one of the leading attorneys of the territory. A native of the president's state, Ohio, he came to Arizona twenty years ago and settled at Kingman. He later moved to Tucson and thence to Tombstone, where he was elected county judge and served with credit during the stirring times of that once great mining camp. In 1885 Judge Street came to Phoenix where he has since continuously practiced his profession. His knowledge of the law has long been recognized by members of this bar, and when he became a candidate for chief justice, the legal fraternity of the territory endorsed him almost unanimously. Judge Street also had the endorsement of Governor McCord and other members of the territorial administration. Always a staunch republican, and several times leading a forlorn hope for his party as a candidate, his appointment is a just recognition of his political services and loyalty to the interests of Arizona. The Republican congratulates Chief Justice Street.

COUNCILMAN BROOKS.

The election yesterday of John I. Brooks to represent the Third ward in the city council was a victory over which republicans may well feel jubilant. The Third ward has previously been democratic by a majority of twenty or more. Mr. Brooks not only overcame this, but had votes to spare. His election proves that his neighbors considered him a safe man for the council; also that republican sentiment is growing in this heretofore democratic stronghold. By the election of Mr. Brooks the democratic strength in the city council has been reduced to one vote. This in itself is a subject of gratification to all who take an interest in municipal progress.

CANNOT STAND THE POLITICS.

And now Pierre Lorillard threatens to leave the United States. He is disgusted with the politics of this country, he says. It is not certain that Mr. Lorillard is a disappointed candidate for office, but his statement makes him to appear so. If he is disgusted with our politics, why does he not lend a hand toward improving them? Now, where would the wealth of the Lorillard's be, if it were not for politics? Think of the many thousands of pounds of tobacco that were masticated during the various political campaigns of this country. Think of the millions of cigars that have been distributed among anticipated voters. In the cross-roads grocery, on the corners of the streets, in the political wigwags, everywhere men cheered and smoked, spit and listened. If men spent their time in evading politics, as Mr. Lorillard proposes to do, there would be but little need for tobacco factories.

But if Mr. Lorillard proposes to quit this country and settle in England, he will be in the condition of the man concerning whom the scriptures speak—having cleansed his home of one devil, seven others came in and abode with him so that his last state was worse than his first. Politics in England has always been notoriously bad. By reason of American ideas, which are rapidly pervading the political government of England, its politics is gradually assuming a more elevated aspect. But perhaps it is not politics that induces Mr. Lorillard to abandon this country to its fate. Perhaps he, like other American millionaires, is ready to sell his proud American birthright for a mess of pottage.

Having made his wealth in this country, he would spend it in Europe. We prohibit immigration to this country of Chinamen—why not apply the same rule to others who exert a far more injurious influence upon the nation's industry. Would our wealthy American citizens leave this country, if they were forced to leave their wealth behind? Not much. Now we could spare Mr. Lorillard and Mr. Astor, if they would give to this nation what they made out of it. It would not bother us one bit, the loss of a few citizens like those mentioned. It is true that they have been industrious and peaceful, but if everybody will follow their example, what is to become of the country? Some time or this other the means and opportunity for making wealth will be exhausted, if this thing is to continue. But then their removal makes room for others. Somebody will take their place, and the same wheel will go round and round. It may be that Mr. Lorillard is advertising his wares by making the threat.

A COMING POWER.

Americans living in this portion of the hemisphere are, as a rule, too deeply absorbed in their own domestic concerns to give much thought to what is going on in South American

countries. Of late years some efforts have been made to bring about more intimate trade relations between the two extreme portions of the hemisphere, but these efforts have been restricted almost entirely to commercial circles; and, consequently, little or nothing has been accomplished through their agency toward removing the widespread ignorance which prevails in this country concerning the republics to the south of us.

Most of our readers will be surprised, therefore, to know that, in the catalogue of republics, Brazil ranks second to the United States alone. In a recent article published in the monthly bulletin issued by the bureau of American republics, Senor Salgado de Mandonca, the Brazilian minister at Washington, gives a number of interesting figures bearing upon the resources of Brazil. To cite a few of these figures the writer states in the first place that Brazil contains 3,209,878 square miles, or nearly 240,000 square miles more than the United States contained prior to the annexation of Alaska. As compared with European countries the area of Brazil at the present time is 229,910 square miles greater than the combined areas of the six great European powers, viz.: Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France and Italy.

In addition to this vast extent of territory the minister goes on to say that Brazil has more than 4,000 miles of coast line, and is watered throughout its interior by a fluvial system aggregating 50,000 miles in extent. Most of the streams comprised in this enormous system are plowed by river boats, and there is hardly a portion of the country which is not accessible to commerce by means of these boats. As for the resources of Brazil, the minister states that almost every kind of tree, shrub and plant known to either the torrid or temperate zones, is indigenous to the soil of the South American republic and grows in rich profusion. Already it is claimed that seven-tenths of the world's coffee and more than four-fifths of its rubber are produced in Brazil. In the mountainous portion of the country mineral deposits abound in large quantities; showing, altogether, that the country is in possession of almost unlimited resources. These considerations make it evident that Brazil is one of the coming powers of the globe. Though still hampered to some extent by the blighting effects of Spanish tyranny, the growth of the South American republic in recent years has been remarkable; but this is only a mere inkling of what its growth will be when the traditional embarrassments of the country shall have been completely overcome.

THIS BUSY WORLD

Camel's milk is very palatable. Total blindness is on the decrease. Old leather is boiled down into glue. Persian women have a horror of red hair.

Prince Bismarck has fought over thirty duels.

The center of a train is considered the safest.

The average bullock weighs 800 pounds.

Only three species of reptiles exist in Ireland.

There are 6,220 railway stations in England.

A good ostrich yields \$2,000 worth of feathers.

Wearing nightcaps is said to prevent dreaming.

Nine per cent of cases of amputation are fatal.

Women suffer from erysipelas more than men.

Danish butter is made from sour or ripened cream.

One pound a week is considered a good salary in Japan.

An ordinary brick will absorb sixteen ounces of water.

Potato juice cleans dirty clothes better than soap.

British soldiers, when marching, take eighty-eight steps a minute.

There are seventy-five doctors to every 100,000 persons in London.

The Bermudas export over 17,000,000 of onions annually.

There is a macadamised road in India 1,800 miles in length.

Some important inventions have been discovered by lunatics.

The marquis of Bute's mansion, near Rothesay, cost \$10,000,000.

Opium is obtained from the unripe fruit of the white poppy.

About 65,000 tons of refuse are swept off London streets yearly.

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Chinese streets are only eight feet wide.

Five thousand five hundred newspapers are published in Germany.

London firms are said to spend over \$10,000,000 a week in advertising.

There are 125 bishops of the Church of England distributed over the world.

Infant schools began in New Lanark, Scotland, in 1815; in England not till 1818.

On an average, man's physical strength begins to decay at the age of 36.

In Italy there are more theaters in proportion to the population than in any other country.

A greater number of men than women become stout late in life. No satisfactory explanation is offered of this fact.

The duke of Life is said to keep twelve suits going at the same time, and never wears the same clothes twice in the same week.

The Sandwich Islanders believe that the souls of their deceased monarchs reside in the ravens, and they entreat Europeans not to molest them.

WHAT EUROPE TALKS ABOUT.

Electric Typewriter.—The German postoffice is experimenting with an invention, an electric typewriter apparatus, which, at a cost of \$125, can be connected with a telegraph wire, and messages which are typed off on the keyboard at one end are reproduced at the other end.

Marlborough as a Huntsman.—"Vanity Fair," reviewing the hunting prospects at Melton-Mowbray, is sarcastic in its reference to the duke of Marlborough, who has just arrived there, "coming down in ducal fashion by special train. (As a hunting man, the duke is a credit to his bootmaker, for no one wears more perfect boots.)"

Echo of the Jameson Raid.—A curious echo of the famous telegram of Emperor William of Germany to President Kruger of the South African republic, after the capture of Dr. Jameson and his followers, was heard in the courts on Wednesday last, when a German merchant attributed his bankruptcy to decrease of business owing to the prejudice this telegraphic message of sympathy with the Transvaal created in London against the Germans in general.

Thackeray's Grave.—A paragraph appears in the papers this week calling attention to the neglect of Thackeray's grave in Kensal Green cemetery. It is overrun with ivy, which obscures the inscription.

The "Bad American Spirit."—Sir Charles Dilke, the well known radical member of parliament for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, addressing a big meeting at Newcastle this week, said he had hitherto never believed in the embittered feeling here between capital and labor, or that capital oppressed labor "as it does in America." But, he added, recent events showed the "uprising of the bad American spirit here, particularly in the ship building and engineering trades."

Duke and Housekeeper.—At Cambridge, on Thursday, Mrs. Savage,

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